

VOL. IX.

THE AMERICAN INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEER BATTALION.

WILL meet at the house of Philip Heagy, in Oxford, on Monday the 5th of October next, in summer uniform, and be prepared with ten rounds of blank cartridge, and each captain prepare a roll of his company.

By order, JAMES L. SHULTZ, Adjutant.

Sept. 14. N. B. Brigadier General Thomas C. Miller and his Staff, are requested to meet the Volunteer Battalion on said day.

At an Orphans' Court.

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-fourth day of August, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five—before Daniel Durkee, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Upon the petition of Harman Wierman, Executor of Susannah Pitentorff, and Trustee for her Heirs, setting forth that on the 30th of December last the Orphans' Court of Adams county decreed the Real Estate of David Nickle, deceased, to William Nickle, on his entering into recognizance for the payment of the heirs, &c.; that the share of Susannah Pitentorff therein was \$62 34, but the same was decreed to be paid to Judgment Creditors of Abel Pitentorff, the husband of said Susannah; and that said Susannah is now dead, leaving heirs—

The Court Grant a Rule

on all interested in the premises, to appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held in Gettysburg, on the Fourth Monday of November next, and shew cause why the said decree should not be amended, and why the aforesaid sum of \$62 34 should not be paid over to the said Harman Wierman in trust as aforesaid.

By the Court, T. C. MILLER, Clerk.

Sept. 21.

Potter's Catholicon,

A sovereign remedy for diseases of the liver, debility resulting from intemperance and dissipation, old and inveterate ulcers, pains in the bones, attended with swelling of the joints, indigestion, blotches on the face, pimples, &c. syphilis, cutaneous diseases generally, and tetter in particular, mercurial and scrofulous complaints, &c.—sold at the Apothecary and Book-store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 2.

Morrison's Pills,

The Hygienic Universal Medicine

OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

REMOVING all obstructions in the intestines, thoroughly cleansing the bowels, giving purity to the blood, and thereby promoting its free circulation. Striking at the root of all diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength. For Sale at the Apothecary of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Sept. 7, 1835.

TO THE PUBLIC.

C. F. HIMES

DEEMS it due the community to express his pleasure for the very satisfactory encouragement he has heretofore received whilst in co-partnership with Mr. T. Dickey in the Mercantile business; and would cherish the hope, by proper attention to business, to retain the same.

Gettysburg, Sept. 7.

A CARD.

T. DICKEY

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Public for the very liberal encouragement he received during the time he was engaged in the Mercantile business in connexion with Mr. C. F. HIMES.

The business, in future, will be conducted by C. F. HIMES, at the old stand.

Gettysburg, Sept. 7.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my Wife, BARBARA, has left my bed and board without just cause, this is to give notice, that I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

JOHN SHAEFFER.

Hamilton township, Sept. 1.

POETRY.

THE BAPTISM.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

She stood up in the meekness of a heart Resting on God, and held her fair young child Upon her bosom, with its gentle eyes Folded in sleep, as if its soul had gone To whisper the baptismal vow in heaven.

The prayer went up devoutly, and the lips Of the good man glowed fervently with faith That it would be even as he had prayed, And the sweet child be gathered to the fold Of Jesus.

As the holy words went on, Her lips moved silently, and tears, fast tears Stole from beneath her lashes, and upon The forehead of the beautiful child lay soft With the baptismal water.

Then I thought That to the eye of God, that mother's tears Would be a deeper covenant, which sin, And the temptations of the world, and death Would leave unbroken, and that she would know.

In the clear light of heaven, how very strong The prayer which pressed them from her heart In lending its young spirit up to God.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRUST IN GOD.

The grandeur of religion appears more conspicuous, it attains a sublimer altitude, and shines with a surpassing majesty all its own, when employed in solacing and sustaining the Christian, under distress and personal bereavement. When his family are torn from him by the cold hand of death, or a valued friend drops into the grave without any intimation of the change, and deprives him of all he loved below, he appears a wanderer, a sort of solitary detachment of humanity to himself, disconsolate, unknown, were it not for that blissful assurance that the separation is only temporary, and there is a time coming, which will usher in a resurrection of the just, by Him who on earth declared, "I am the resurrection & life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."

Religion which abounds with precepts for his entire dependence on God, enables him also to bear with patience and pious resignation, the troubles and perplexities of life. While it inculcates adherence to duty, constancy in virtue, & dependence upon God, it no less frequently expresses in animating strains, the immortality of reasonable natures, and the future inheritance of the righteous. This has been the joy and solace of good men in every age, their constant light in darkness, their unfading comfort in adversity, their perpetual support under persecution. The most apparently insurmountable obstacles, and formidable difficulties, have dwindled into insignificance and empty shadow, equally unsubstantial, when brought into competition with everlasting life and the promised crown. The hope of a future state, and the cheering certainty of its near approach, have, in every land, and in every period of time, when this celestial beam of consolation had dissipated the horrible darkness by which reason is enveloped, and through which it ineffectually essays to pierce and penetrate beyond, made captivity freedom, and thrown around the exile the attractions and endearments of domestic life. This untroubled lustre, this distant brightness, has guided with intrepidity the martyr to the stake, and the Christian hero to the crucifixion, and death in every shape. In the present day, this is the humble Christian's steadfast succor, his exhaustless fount of consolation, when distressed and forlorn, when deprived of his dearest relations, and nearest ties of affection and consanguinity; for what else can strengthen and revive him?

"When friends have vanished to their viewless home, And he is left companionless to roam, Oh! what can cheer his melancholy way, But hopes of union in the land of day?" "When surrounded by complicated difficulties, and encompassed by dangers, while traversing this 'vale of tears,' the thorny wilderness of time, the pious Christian is assured in the word of God, that all things work together for good, to them that love God, and are called according to his purpose.

Ingenuity of Rats.—The rat, "that hateful and rapacious creature," as Goldsmith honestly designates it, formerly abounded in prodigious numbers in Inverness; and a traveller, about the year 1720, describes his surprise in witnessing the flocks of them that used to sail out into the streets in the morning twilight, after dry weather succeeded by a shower of rain. It is related that about this period, when the rats increased to a great degree in some villages in the highlands, and found it difficult to subsist, they used to creep into the manes and tails of the garrons or ponies, (which were then generally trained in England, being sent to the comb), and in this way were transported to other places, to plant new colonies, or find fresh quarters. This mode of conveyance was certainly dexterous and ingenious; but did our readers ever see, or hear of a party stealing eggs?

The process is this: The roost being discovered and the rats mustered, one of the choir exclaimed, "There sinit so

the fraternity, generally of goodly portion and dimensions, lies down on its back, and holds the egg within its four limbs, embracing it closely and cordially. His brethren then pull him off by the tail, each taking his turn in dragging the live machine, like the populace at the carriage of a "great man," who, it is probable, may be a kindred species, the rat political. A gentleman in the country informed us the other day, that he was greatly amused at observing one morning the dexterity and perfect fairness with which a small band of these noxious intruders were feasting in his dairy. A pretty capacious dish of milk had been set out to cream, and the rats finding the prize, immediately commenced superceding the labors of the dairy maid. One of them stood up against the dish, and the other mounted his shoulder in due form, like school boys preparing to plunder an apple tree. He then whisked his tail over the luscious surface of the bowl, and turning round, held it to his expectant companions below, who soon stripped it of its milky treasure. This was repeated for some time; then another took his place, occasionally shifting his position; after they had skimmed the dish and regaled their senses, they scampered off in the morning sunshine to burrow in the holes and corners.

Fankee Accommodation.—The Boston Transcript gives the following humorous account of an incident which happened at Worcester not long since: On the first evening of the Convention, a teamster drove up to the door of one of the principal taverns and asked for lodging for himself and beast. The landlord said he could not accommodate him, every bed in his house being taken up. "Well," said the teamster, "I am not at all particular, I will put up with any part of a bed." "Part of a bed?" replied our host, "why my dear Sir, there is not a bed in the inn, that has not two in it already, and some of them three and four."

"Well, can't you let me sleep in that parlour?" "No; we are going to make up seventeen beds there to-night, and they are all engaged."

"Well, now, that's curious; can't you give a buffalo skin and let me lie down here in the entry, I shan't discommodate no-body."

"No, I shan't have you in the entry; we shall be up all night, and don't want any folks cluttering and sprawling about the floor where people are passing at the time."

"Well, by Gosh, you are an accommodating fellow, I don't think," said the teamster, "wonder if you have got a tavern license?" "Tell you what, Mister, you have got no beds, no buffalo skins, no nothing—well that ain't your fault just now, exactly, but," continued he, looking at the rack where a multitude of cloaks and surtouts was suspended, "what will you take to let me hang on one of them pegs?"

The laugh was fairly turned against the landlord. The company present interceded, and the teamster was entertained en prince, but at whose expense the Boston delegation sayeth not.

A GOOD JOKE.

"How will you swap watches?" said B. to a plough jogger, one day last week. "I have no watch," was the reply, "but if ye want to trade, I will sell ye a horse."

"Is he good for anything?" "Yes, the best saddle horse in the country!"

"How is he in a carriage?" "He ought to be good—he was brought up to a baker's cart."

"I will give you ten dollars and my watch for him."

"The horse is your'n," said he, off the sod.

Our friend mounted, and found the horse as recommended—an excellent saddle horse. B. was mightily pleased with his bargain, and determined to prove all his good qualities at once, forthwith harnessed him into a wagon.

"Gee up!" says B. "Gee down!" says the horse.

And our friend found six feet of himself in the mud, with the front of the wagon flying in all directions around him.

"Friend," said B. "you told me the horse was good in a carriage."

"I told you no such thing," said Plough. "Did you say he was brought up to a baker's cart?"

"Yes, eartin I did, but then he was taken away again, as the devil himself could drive him."

DEFINITE.—A reverend gentleman one Sabbath, after having finished a prayer of an hour in length, to the apparent delight of his wearied congregation, looked about the pulpit for a psalm-book, to give out the psalm to the choir. To his grief and perplexity none was to be found, and, not having taken a minute of the psalm to be sung, he was considerably puzzled. But thinking he could better dispense with a psalm-book than his sermon, and that

many psalms in the book!" "Then sing as many as there be," said the clergyman, no way disconcerted.—N. H. Eagle.

LOSS OF THIRDLY.

The Rev. Mr. —, minister of —, had a custom of writing the heads of his discourses on small slips of paper, which he laid on the Bible before him, to be used in succession. One day while explaining the second head, he became a little warm in the harness, and came down with such a thump upon the Bible with his hand, that the ensuing slip fell over the edge of the pulpit, though unperceived by himself. On reaching the end of the second head, he looked down for his third slip, but, alas! it was not to be found. "Thirdly," he cried, looking around him with great anxiety. After a little pause, "Thirdly," again he exclaimed, but still no thirdly appeared. "Thirdly, I say, my brethren," pursued the bewildered clergyman; but not another word could he utter. At this point, while the congregation were partly sympathizing in his distress, and partly rejoicing in such a decisive instance of the impropriety of using notes in preaching, which has always been an unpopular thing in the Scotch Clergy, an old woman rose up and addressed the preacher: "If I'm na mistaken, sir, I saw thirdly flee out at the east window a quarter of an hour syne." It is impossible for any but a Scotchman to conceive how much this account of thirdly was relished by that part of the congregation which condemned the use of notes.

The way to succeed.—"I owe my success in business chiefly to you," said a stationer to a paper-maker, as they were settling a large account, "but let me ask how a man of your caution came to give credit so freely to a beginner with my slender means?" "Because," replied the paper-maker, "at whatever hour in the morning I passed to my business I always observed you without your coat at your's."

There is truly "a world of wisdom" in the above little anecdote.

From the Delaware State Journal.

Adventures of a thirty-two Pound Shot.

The affair which occurred in the harbor of Toulon, in the spring of 1834, when, in firing a salute in honor of the French King's birthday, some shot from the U. S. frigate United States, struck the French Admiral's ship, and killed one or two men—made some noise at the time, but is now scarcely remembered, except as one of those accidents which often occur in naval experience and which the strictest discipline and the most cautious vigilance may not always prevent. The first lieutenant is considered responsible for the discipline of the ship, but much of that responsibility must be, if we may so express it, merely technical—there are many minute details in reference to which the most vigilant and competent officer must rely upon subordinates who may not always be trustworthy; and a slight neglect in these details may derange, for the moment, the best conceived plan, and produce events as serious as that which occurred at Toulon. It was the loss of life, and not the infrequency of the enormity of the accident at Toulon, that gave it an air of national importance; for such things have occurred more than once before, as well in our service as in the service of other countries, without exciting remark beyond the spot where it happened. These remarks lead me to relate an anecdote communicated by a naval officer detailing an incident which belongs to this class of naval casualties; and which might have had as tragical a termination as that at Toulon, but terminating differently may now serve to excite a smile or amuse a passing hour.

The scene is laid in the harbor of Smyrna. The United States sloop of war Ontario, returning from a cruise in the Archipelago, put into Smyrna, in the month of February, 1831, on the eve of Washington's birthday. The Ontario dropped anchor in the spacious harbor, outside of the immense fleet of shipping which is always to be found in that great Eastern mart. In the distance was to be seen the city, its port enlivened by merchant vessels of almost every nation, and between them and the Ontario, a number of English, French, and Dutch ships of war.

On the morning of the 22d, the gallant sloop was dressed out with flags flying from every mast head, in honor of the father of his country; and Capt. S. went ashore to transact business with the American Consul, Mr. Offley, leaving orders for the customary observance of the day. The first lieutenant accordingly directed that preparations should be made for the birth day salute, by drawing the shot from the guns. In executing this service, the routine is to draw the shot and lay it along side of the gun, so that the officer, in passing along to see that the duty has been performed, observing the shot, is satisfied of the fact. On this

While the salute was firing, the attention of the first lieutenant was attracted by the report of one of the guns, and he immediately called out— "Gunner—that gun had a shot in it."

"No, Sir," the gunner replied, "there is the shot along side of the gun."

"No more for that," said the lieutenant, "I am satisfied from the sound, that the gun was shotten."

"I do not think so, sir," rejoined the gunner, "but at any rate, the guns are so depressed that the shot could do no harm."

The guns had been depressed to prevent damage to the neighboring shipping from the wadding.

The salute was fired, and the first lieutenant had gone below, leaving the second lieutenant in charge of the deck. While this officer was pacing the deck, unconscious of impending evil, he observed a boat putting off from a Dutch gun brig, their nearest neighbor, and steering for the Ontario. She was soon alongside, and a Dutch lieutenant stepped upon the deck, with strong symptoms of consternation in his demeanor.

"Mein Gott, sir,"—was his first salutation—"You fired a shot into us just now, which carried away our main peak and almost kill a man."

The American Officer expressed his deep regret at the accident, and requested the Dutch officer to be seated while he communicated the circumstance to the first lieutenant.

"H—, do you know, we've shot a Dutchman this morning."

"Shot a Dutchman—impossible!" cried the lieutenant.

"It's a fact—here's an officer from the Dutch gun brig on board of us, and he tells me we've carried away some of his tackle and almost kill a man."

"Then for God's sake, my dear fellow, get a boat, go on board, explain the accident and make every proper apology; ascertain what damage has been done and offer suitable reparation."

The officer went on board the Dutch brig and explained the accident to the Captain, whom he found a very reasonable man and satisfied with the explanation he gave him. The shot, it seems, had ricocheted—struck the surface of the water and glanced off—passed over the Dutchman's poop, and struck his main boom, or "peak," as the Dutch officer had it. The lieutenant inquired for the man who was "almost kill," and was gratified to learn, that the "almost" meant that the shot had passed pretty near a young Middy, who was walking on the poop at the time, but had neither hit nor hurt him. The Dutch Captain politely declined an offer to repair the broken boom, and the American lieutenant returned to his ship. He had scarcely finished his report to the first lieutenant, when a boat came along side with an officer from a French Corvette, which was lying beyond the Dutch brig. We may observe, by the way, that at the time we are speaking of, there was much coolness subsisting between the American and French officers in the Mediterranean, growing out of the unfortunate frigate which had occurred a short time before, at Mahon, between some American and French sailors, in which a French officer and an American sailor were killed. The French officer came on deck, with a demeanor which was any thing but conciliatory, stated, that a shot from the Ontario had passed over the French King's Corvette, carried away some of the rigging and a quantity of seamen's clothing which had been hung out to dry.

The officer stepping to the companion, communicated this additional misfortune to the first lieutenant.

"H—, we've shot a Frenchman!"

"Shot a Frenchman! When shall I hear the last of that infernal shot! Go on board my dear —, without delay, and satisfy Monsieur that it was an accident."

The lieutenant accordingly went on board the French Corvette, and explained to the Captain the circumstances, expressing his deep regret at the accident, and offering to send the proper persons from the Ontario, to repair damages. Monsieur, however, was not in as placable a mood as Myneer; he declined the offer to repair damages, but talked of informing his government and maintained a reserved and offended manner, until the American officer's patience began to wear out; assuming as stately a demeanor as the Frenchman, he gravely observed—"Sir, I have informed you of the circumstances of this accident, and made you every apology which in my opinion, the nature of the case requires—will you be pleased to inform me whether you are satisfied?"—The French Captain immediately relaxed—"Oh, oui, Monsieur, certainement, c'est assez, c'est assez." The American officer thereupon made his bow and returned to the Ontario.

The officers now indulged the hope that this unlucky shot had terminated its adventures without further mischief; but the circumstances being such as the first lieutenant thought should be communicated to the Captain, they remained on

"Struck an Austrian!" echoed H. "Aye—struck an Austrian brig,"—replied the Captain—the Austrian Captain, brought the shot to Mr. Offley's while we were dining."

"Did you actually see the shot, Captain S.," said H.

"I actually saw the shot—it was brought as I told you, by the Austrian Captain, to the Consul's, while we were at dinner, and laid upon the table."

"Where is the shot now, Sir?"

"At Mr. Offley's."

"Was any one hurt on board the Austrian ship?" inquired H.

"No, but some damage done to the vessel."

"Thank God, then," cried H. "that I've heard the last of that shot? Never was fired such a shot before—first, cut away a Dutchman's spanker, next a Frenchman's rigging, and now he's nearly shot an Austrian!"—But you are sure, Capt. S. that you saw the shot at Mr. Offley's?"

A boat was sent on board the Austrian vessel, early the next morning. She proved to be a large, new, strong built brig, of about 350 tons—a Black Sea trader. The ball, which, after it glanced from the water, had passed over the Dutch and French vessels in an ascending course, began to descend before it struck the Austrian; and such was its impetus, that it drove through the thick, strong side of the vessel, carried away a heavy stanchion, & finally brought up on the opposite side of the brig's hold, setting a number of men who were at work, without hurting a man. The carpenter of the Ontario soon put all to rights on board of the Austrian—and thus ended—"The Adventures of a thirty-two pound shot."

From the Norwich (Conn.) Aurora, Sept. 23. Steamboat Accident—Remarkable Preservation.

We witnessed a most distressing scene on board the steam-boat General Jackson, whilst on her way from Saybrook to this city, on the night of the 2d inst. I was so recollected that this boat intersects the New-York and Hartford route, at the place above mentioned. On the night alluded to, she left Saybrook on the arrival of the New-England from New-York, at about 1 o'clock. At this time the weather was remarkably fine, and every thing appeared favorable for a safe and expeditious passage. The passengers, between 60 and 70 in number, retired to their berths, soon after leaving the wharf. When about 10 miles from Saybrook, and after having been out nearly an hour, we were all aroused, and some thrown from their berths, by a sudden and tremendous concussion—so powerful as to convey the idea (at least to our mind) that every timber in the boat had been broken. This was quickly succeeded by two other less violent blows. In an instant a general rush was made to the cabin stairs, and from thence to the deck. For a moment all were ignorant of the true cause of the alarm, though some of the hands on deck asserted that the wood had fallen down—others that we had run foul of another vessel. The truth, however, was soon made known by the captain. The boat had been trying strength with the rocks on "Hartford's reef."

Some of the passengers, on returning to the cabin for what they had left behind, were met by the water, which was rushing in through the cabin floor with fearful rapidity! This awful intelligence was quickly communicated to those on deck, by the appalling cry, "We are going down! we are sinking!" This, as might naturally be supposed, rendered complete the scene of alarm and confusion. It was then proposed to resort to the small boats, and a rush was instantly made to the place where they are usually kept suspended when to the burning disappointment of all, there was but one boat any where to be found. It was a happy circumstance that reason enough remained among the passengers, even at this alarming moment, to perceive the folly of attempting to escape by such inadequate means, and the boat was not let down. Another ray of hope was now lighted up by a proposition to swim her ashore. As we were then about three miles from land, and as it was not known to many that we were even within this distance, no land being visible, but little hope was entertained that the boat would reach the shore before she went down. The wind at this time was blowing fresh, with a pretty heavy sea. The moon had set but a short time before, and owing to a peculiar state of the atmosphere, which was remarked by all, objects could hardly be distinguished at a short distance.

The Engineer, (to his great credit be it spoken,) had started the pump which is put in motion by the machinery, soon after the boat struck. A line was also formed by the passengers, through each entrance to the cabin, about the time the suggestion was made to run the boat ashore, and by constant bailing and the operation of the pump, it is estimated that the water was thrown out of the boat at the rate of nearly two hundred barrels per minute. As the boat came within half as fast as it came in. As the boat settled in the water, the motion of the wheels was greatly impeded, and their effect in a great measure destroyed, and this very much increased the uncertainty of the success of this last and only resort. So great appeared to be the danger at this time, that most of the male

THE SENTINEL.

At the coming Election, the citizens of Pennsylvania will be called upon to express their opinions as to the propriety of calling a Convention to alter or amend the Constitution of the State, and it is time their attention should be directed to this subject. When the question was before the people a few years since, the County of Adams gave a decided expression of feeling in opposition to a Convention; and the presumption is natural, that the same feeling will be manifested at the coming election. We are decidedly opposed to the system of "Constitution-banking." There may be a few articles which we would have no objection to see altered; but throwing a document of this kind open for the whimsical notions of politicians of the present day, we feel it our duty to oppose. We would much rather "bear those ills we have, than rush to others that we know not of." We were once present in the Senate of the U. States, when the question of amending the Constitution was before that body, and heard the shrewd and eccentric Randolph rise in his place, and among other very apposite remarks, in his usual impressive manner, make the following declaration—"Mr. President, I have all my life been opposed to the tinkering of Constitutions—I opposed it in 1800—I oppose it now—and always shall—it is like a tinkering mending an old kettle, where he mends one hole he makes ten!" There is a truth and force in the remark, which have impressed us more deeply with the conviction of the impropriety of throwing open that Constitution, which was framed by our talented, virtuous, and patriotic fathers, to be modelled to suit the interested views of political demagogues. We go then for the Constitution, and shall, if spared, deposit a vote "No Convention"—with the hope that Adams County will be found, as she always has been, sound to the core on this important question. Constitutionalists! be awake.

By the last Harrisburg Chronicle we observe that "the amount of tolls received for the week ending on Saturday the 19th inst. will reach \$20,000. The whole amount of tolls received from the Canals and Rail Roads of the State since the close of the last fiscal year, and up to this date, amounts to \$278,048 36." There appears to have been a considerable change wrought in public opinion, so far as our observation extends, in regard to the policy pursued by Gov. Wolf in the Internal Improvement system. Many men who, three years since, were fearful that his determination to finish the Canals and Rail-roads would involve the State in irretrievable bankruptcy, appear now convinced, from the evidence before them, of the amount of tolls received, that to render them productive was the only prudent and correct course to be pursued. From calculations made, it is rendered very probable, that the State Tax will be found unnecessary, and that the repeal of the law this winter will be recommended by the Governor, and effected. These prospects are certainly cheering to the tax-payers of the Commonwealth, and connected with the determined exertions of Gov. Wolf in favor of General Education, will give a support to him at the coming election, which under other circumstances might have been denied him. It must not be supposed, from these remarks, that we are identified with the Wolf party; we disclaim that. As members of the Whig party, we were desirous of having a candidate of our own. Failing in that, we are under the necessity of selecting, as individuals, from other parties, whomever we may prefer; and of the three men before the people, although we disapprove of some of Gov. Wolf's acts, we conceive his election more identified with the interests of the State than that of either of his competitors, and shall in accordance with that opinion give him our vote at the coming election. We have taken no part in the election since our failure in having a candidate of our own, nor do we expect to do so; neither do we expect to influence other individuals in their course; but the frequent inquiries made as to our opinions, have induced the present exposition of our views and determination.

Communicated.

CONFERENCE MEETING.

At a meeting of the Conferees from the Counties of Adams and York, held at the Public House of Mr. Joseph W. Smith, in the Borough of Hanover, on Wednesday the 16th day of September,

for the purpose of making a choice of a candidate to represent this District in the State Senate, to be supported at the ensuing election. The following gentlemen appeared as Conferees, viz: From Adams county, John Picking, Henry M'Divitt, Martin Clunk, Samuel Blake, John McGinley, Thompson A. Godfrey.

From York county, Charles Crummett, George Spring. The meeting was organized by calling HENRY M'DIVITT, to the Chair, and appointing George Spring, and Thompson A. Godfrey, Secretaries. After an interchange of sentiment, ALEXANDER SMALL, of York county, was unanimously nominated as a candidate for the office of State Senator for this District.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in all the papers of this District.

HENRY M'DIVITT, Chair'n.

George Spring, Secretaries.

Thompson A. Godfrey, Secretaries.

WOLF TICKET.

GOVERNOR.

GEORGE WOLF.

SENATOR.

DR. ALEXANDER SMALL.

ASSEMBLY.

THOMAS C. MILLER.

COMMISSIONER.

JOHN AULABAUGH.

AUDITOR.

JOHN EICKER.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

JACOB HERBST.

Muhlenberg Ticket.

GOVERNOR.

HENRY A. MUHLENBERG.

SENATOR.

DR. ALEXANDER SMALL.

ASSEMBLY.

GEORGE SMYSER.

COMMISSIONER.

ISAAC ROBINSON.

COMMISSIONER.

HENRY MYERS, (Tyronne.)

AUDITOR.

ABRAHAM PICKING.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

PETER TROSTLE.

Anti-Masonic Ticket.

GOVERNOR.

JOSEPH RITNER.

SENATOR.

JAMES MCCONKEY.

ASSEMBLY.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

COMMISSIONER.

JAMES MESHERRY.

COMMISSIONER.

GEORGE WILL.

AUDITOR.

ALLEN ROBINETTE.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

QUINTON ARMSTRONG.

MORE SUMMARY PUNISHMENT.

We learn that letters are received in town, stating that Mr. Thom, formerly a member of Lane Seminary, at Cincinnati, and who, in connexion with many others, left that institution a year or two since, because they were not permitted to agitate on the subject of Abolition, has been seized by a mob near his place of residence in Kentucky, and dreadfully whipped, having received thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, so heavily laid on that they nearly cost him his life. The letters add, that he would actually have been murdered, but for the interference of some gentlemen more moderate than the rest, who insisted that he had already got enough. Mr. Thom was one of the speakers at the abolition anniversary in this city in May last, and has also held forth in various other places at the North and East. What may have been his course in Kentucky, on the subject of abolition, we are not informed.

N. Y. Com.

A large number of the leading citizens of Arkansas Territory have formed themselves into an Anti-Gaming Society. This is a better mode of putting down the Gamblers than hanging them. If people cease to play, the gamblers will soon disappear.

Important.—We learn that the U. States Branch Bank at Charleston, has been sold out to the new "Charleston Bank," and that an arrangement for the sale of the Baltimore Branch to one of the local Banks in that city, was expected to be closed yesterday. It is understood also that overtures have been made for the N. Y. Branch to one of the local Banks here, but we are not apprised what progress has been made in the negotiation, or with what prospects of a satisfactory result.

If this information is true, as we believe it substantially, it will be welcome news to the merchants, as an earnest that the winding up of the U. States Bank will be effected without creating any serious convulsion in the money market. The idea, as we understand it, is for the business of the Branch, in any particular city, to be transferred en masse to one of the local Banks in the same city, and by that Bank to be closed up in conformity to the charter.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

The Bank of the U. States.—We have been informed that the Bank of the U. States has sold out its branches in Charleston, Baltimore, Lexington, Louisville, and Portsmouth, to some of the local banks, and that negotiations are on foot for a similar transfer in two or more places. Of all other modes of winding up such an institution, such a process is the most advisable for all parties concerned.

its capital much more speedily and surely than by collecting its own debts; and in the second place, the debtors to the Bank, by being transferred to another institution, which is not obliged to demand immediate payment, can obtain time on their accommodation loans, and fresh discounts to meet business notes and acceptances.

Of the terms of these sales we are not apprised, but we learn that the purchasing banks have taken the whole current debt at a small discount, payable in two to five years, and at a rate of interest which allows them a profit on the transaction. The managers of the Bank deserve credit for their efforts in relation to this policy, which cannot fail, in those places where it is adopted, to obviate the pressure which might otherwise result.

Phil. Gaz.

Passage of the Alleghany.—The following account of the Philadelphia and Pittsburg Rail road and Canal, is given by a gentleman, who passed over them in May last, and is published in the N. York Observer. This is perhaps the greatest triumph over natural obstacles that has been achieved in this country: "The whole distance is 395 miles. It crosses the Schuylkill by a viaduct 1045 feet long, 41 wide, and 30 above the water. It then ascends an inclined plane of 2800 feet, by a stationary engine; and descends another of 1720 feet, to Columbia, on the Susquehanna, where it joins the main division of the Pennsylvania canal, 80 miles from Philadelphia—which canal passes through Harrisburg, and follows the Juniata branch of the Susquehanna. The cost of this rail road was three and a half millions. Its greatest altitude above the waters of the Delaware is 555 feet. The next is the canal, 172 miles long, having 18 dams, 33 aqueducts, and 111 locks, to near the Alleghany mountains, which is ascended by five inclined planes of nearly a mile in length each, and descended by five more. It passes a tunnel through solid rock, 870 feet, having an arch of heavy masonry twenty feet high. The length of the road over the Alleghany is 36 miles, overcoming an aggregate height of 2570 feet, and having 4 extensive viaducts. At Johnstown, on the Conemaugh, it meets the canal, which is 104 miles long to Pittsburg, and has 64 locks, 10 dams, 2 tunnels, 16 aqueducts, 64 culverts, 152 bridges, and passes through a tunnel perforating a hill 250 feet high. It appears from the account that the cars are drawn by horses over the Alleghany part of the road, except at the inclined planes. I have no notes of the time required to pass the whole distance, nor of the speed in any part of it.

Washington was right in every thing which was ever said or done by him. Even the heavy charge of the whole American forces during the Revolution, did not cause him to forget his home and his poor neighbors. The following extract speaks volumes in his praise, as a man:

Rich. Comp.

Extract of a letter to Lund Washington, Mount Vernon, (1775.)

"Let the hospitality of the house with respect to the poor, be kept up. Let no one go away hungry. If any of this kind of people want corn, supply their necessities, provided it does not encourage them in idleness; and I have no objection to your giving my money in charity, to the amount of forty or fifty pounds a year, when you think it well bestowed. What I mean by having no objection, is, that it is my desire that it should be done. You are to consider, that neither myself nor wife is now in the way to do these good offices. In all other respects, I recommend it to you, and have no doubt of your observing the greatest economy and frugality; as I suppose you know that I do not get a farthing for my services here, more than my expenses. It becomes necessary, therefore, for me to be saving at home."

Charles X. and the attack upon Louis Philippe.—At Prague, as elsewhere, the news of the murderous attempt on the life of Louis Philippe has excited the strongest sensation, & involuntarily turns the eye of the public to the exiled Royal family, which only five years ago was a victim to that same hatred of the revolutionary party. What I have learned from a source that may be wholly relied upon respecting the impression the news made on the Royal exiles residing among us is as follows:—Charles X. and the Princesses of the family have expressed their utter detestation of the baseness of such an assassination, and the wickedness of those who could choose such means to attain their object; and the old King, the moment he received the intelligence, exclaimed, "I am certain beforehand, and I console myself with the conviction, that no legitimist can have conceived the idea of such a crime." This is a remarkable speech in the mouth of him who must be considered as the most natural representative of Royalist sentiments. The Duchess of Angouleme was also deeply affected by the idea of the feelings which must have torn the heart of the Queen of the French, as a wife and a mother, and testified in the most affecting expressions her sympathy with that Princess.

The imprisoned Ministers of Charles X.—The last accounts from Ham are very unfavorable. Prince Polignac is suffering from a violent attack of gout, and bears in him the seeds of a complaint which create in him some fears for his life. The sight of M. de Peyronnet is become so weak as to give grounds for serious apprehensions that it may altogether fail. These alarming symptoms are occasioned by the rigorous treatment of the prisoners. The heat renders the room almost uninhabitable during the summer, and the terrace upon which only they are allowed to walk is so completely exposed to the South that it is impossible for them to take the exercise their health requires. We conceive it is quite time to put an end to a captivity which becomes daily less reasonable, or probably death will shortly put an end to it.—French paper.

Mobs and Riots.—Not only the U. States, but the whole world—the Christian part of it, at least—(to the shame of Christendom be it spoken)—seems with disorder and licentiousness. The times necessary when, indeed, most of the mobs and riots lord it with mad rage and impious sway over lands distant and near. But yesterday, our country, North and South, East and West, was afflicted with the scourge of anarchy. To-day, its horrors are beheld in Spain, Germany, and Ireland. Upon this head, the causes of so much evil are partly explained, while good counsels are given, in the subjoined article:—

The Loosening System.—There are a few birds of passage among us, persons with no stake in Society, who have been, of late, using the little influence they possess in endeavoring to array the poor against the rich; to dissolve all the mutual relations existing in the community, and produce a state of things that will result in their own emolument. But the good sense of the people cannot be imposed upon by the cobweb sophistry of these anarchists; a few with weak heads or bad hearts may be swayed—but the honest, honorable man will be as immovable as the pillars of heaven,—he is too proud in his own independence of feeling to care for the wealth of his neighbor, while he has the intellect to plan, and the hands to work his own elevation in the world.

The road to wealth is open to every man. The industrious, the frugal, and the enterprising must and will acquire a competency, if not a fortune; and shall they be subject to the base envy, and mean attacks of indolence and spendthriftiness?

There is a deeper agitation in society than the casual observer imagines—the struggle is between good order and riot—between the honest, industrious citizen, and the lawless incendiary. Let none be deceived a moment into inactivity, or be betrayed into the expression of opinions, growing out of almost necessary evils incident to society, which would even seem to favor a spirit of insubordination to law. A little spark will work itself into a mighty flame—slight prejudices felt, when uttered become like fixed and immutable principles—the private wrong we suffer may seem to demand a public retribution, but establish the precedent, and there will be no end to multiplied outrages. Therefore we would urge caution upon all, and the fostering of a continued and firm resolution in word and in deed to support the law and frown down every attempt at its violation, even in expression. [Young Men's Paper.]

A small girl lately died in the London Hospital, after extreme suffering, in consequence of a pebble which she, in sport, put in her right ear, and which could not be got out.

The Baton Rouge (La.) Register of the 20th ult. says:—"We learn by a gentleman, just arrived from Bayou Sara, that he saw, on the other side of Thompson's creek, three men hanging by the neck. He heard no particulars, there being no other persons on the spot."

In Philadelphia, on Friday night week, says the U. States Gazette, the tiger in the menagerie in Sixth street, contrived to escape from his cage, and having a good appetite, he beset the little Shetland pony that belonged to the same concern. Having despatched the horse, he turned to one of the men belonging to the establishment, and would have torn him to pieces, but for the timely interposition of some of the attendants. The beast was killed and the man saved.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.—A gentleman elected a school director, in the county of Delaware, lately called on a legal friend of ours for advice upon a point, as he conceived, of great difficulty. An old lady having a parcel of orphan grand children, had applied to the official in question, to have the "little infidels" received into the school. The director had read the law most diligently, but could not find that it embraced the present case. The provision was for "children," but the case of "grand children" had been unaccountably omitted.

Phil. Herald.

Capital Offences at Nantucket.—We learn, from Macy's History of Nantucket, that no capital offence had occurred in that Island, and of course no execution had taken place, for the last 66 years. This tells well for the honesty and peaceable disposition of the inhabitants, who as our readers well know, are, a large proportion of them, of the Quaker religion.

But it is not only the long period in which no execution has taken place, that is remarkable, but is still more so, that no execution of any but aborigines has ever taken place. The whole number of executions, from the first settlement of the whites, has been ten, all of them for the crime of murder, and all of them inflicted on Indians. The first execution of which there is any account on record took place in 1704, the last in 1769. The Quakers have ever been opposed to capital punishment, in any case; but the laws of the State required it to be fulfilled.

The Columbia Spy says, "We have neglected to mention the completion of the Railway over the bridge at this place. Two lines of passenger cars pass over it daily, and judging from the burthen cars that pursue the same track, we should infer that our neighbors of Wrightsville had a good share of transportation business. By the way, the Engineers are now exploring a route for the Rail road from Wrightsville to York, and we understand that it is the intention of the company to begin the work very shortly."

FRANCE.

From Caligourn's Messenger.

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS OF JULY 28.

The sad solemnity by which it was intended to close the fatal and deplorable tragedy that so cruelly interrupted the rejoicings of last week, being appointed for yesterday—the day fixed upon for the interment of the murdered victims—every part of the metropolis began at a very early hour in the morning to display the bustle of preparation for the melancholy ceremony. Crowds were seen pressing from all quarters to every point which promised to command a view of the mournful procession, while numerous groups of General Officers, National Guards, and detachments of the line, were encountered, crossing each other in every direction, hastening to the posts assigned them in the performance of the solemn duties of the day.

The National Guards were in immense force—not only those of the capital, but corps from all the towns, villages, and hamlets in the environs, were in attendance; some had even sent detachments from a distance of upward of thirty miles. These brave citizen troops, always the firmest friends of public order, and never backward when their services are really required, seem to have felt the necessity of manifesting their detestation of the atrocious crime, and its abettors, should any such monsters exist, by this significant expression of their sympathy with the sufferers.

The shops of the capital were, with scarcely an exception, entirely closed, not only in the line of the procession, but the remotest parts of the town; in fine, nothing was omitted which could mark the respectful sympathy of the public at large with the sorrowful occasion. The line of the Boulevards was, as usual, the great point of attraction, and their entire extent, from the Place de la Bastille to the church of the Madeleine was crowded with spectators: balconies, windows, trees and temporary stands, wherever accommodation could be afforded, or a human form be placed, not a spot was untenanted by an anxious though silent gazer upon the solemnly gorgeous pageant. At precisely half past 8 the remains of each victim were removed from the *chapel ardente* in the church of St. Paul, where they had lain in state since Saturday last, and placed in their respective hearses.—This task being completed, the sad procession moved onward. Three mourning coaches, in which were the clergy of the church of St. Paul, preceded the first hearse, in which was the body of Madame Reimy who met her untimely fate at the age of 14.

The effect of this simple bier was most touching; it was ornamented with entire white draperies, and drawn by two beautiful snow-white horses; twelve young girls, veiled, and also dressed in white, attended as pall-bearers, and the remains were followed by the relatives and friends of the deceased. At the moment the procession first advanced the awful silence created by the sight upon the thousands, or rather hundreds of thousands, who crowded every dwelling from the roof to the pavement, in the populous rue St. Antoine, and the visible expression of sorrow in every countenance, was a sublime protest on the part of the people against the base and cowardly assassination which had hurried so many victims to a bloody and untimely grave. The next hearses in succession were those of M. Labrousse, receiver of taxes of the 7th arrondissement; M. Butnot and M. Ingland, spinners of yarn, and M. Ardouin, a workman. Next came those of Messrs. Benes, Leger and Ricard, grenadiers of the 8th legion, of the National Guards, and M. Prudhomme, sergeant of the same legion. The pall bearers were their comrades of the 8th legion.

The pall bearers of captain Vilatte were officers of the army; those of colonel Raffé, officers of the Municipal Guards, and the department Gendarmes; those of Rieussee, of the 8th Legion, were four officers of the National Guards; those of Major General Delachasse de Verigny, four superior officers of the army—and those of Marshal Mortier, were Marshals Grouchy, Gerard, and Molitor, and Admiral Dupere. All the hearses of the military men were surmounted by tricolor flags and military emblems, and became gradually more handsome according to their rank. The horses of the last five, each led by two grooms, followed their respective masters, the first four being covered with black crape and white fringe, and that of Marshal Mortier with crape powdered with silver stars, and edged with silver fringe. The pall on each coffin bore an escutcheon with the initials of the deceased; that of M. de Verigny was surmounted by a coronet.

The hearse which conveyed the remains of Marshal Mortier, was of the princely rank of the deceased, of a much more magnificent description than the others. It would, in truth, be difficult to conceive a funeral car of construction at once so richly gorgeous in its effect, and yet so solemnly appropriate to its melancholy purpose. Four large allegorical figures in silver, raised upon a massive ornament of the same metal; the whole surmounted by a silver casque, with rich sable plumes, composed the crown of the car, each corner of which was formed of a female figure, emblematic, as were those of the central superior ornament, of the christian virtues. These figures, also in silver, were likewise each surmounted by a casque and large sable plumes. Several tricolor flags were placed at various points of the vehicle. On the pall which covered the coffin, and on which the ducal arms and coronet of the deceased were embroidered, lay his ermine robe, with other insignia of his rank, among which the well-worn sword of the gallant veteran was the most touchingly conspicuous. The car was followed by

passengers were looking about them for something to lay hold of in case the boat should reach the shore, and the general impression was that she could not. But a merciful Providence had otherwise ordered. Land was suddenly presented to our view, and in a few moments after the keel of the boat was resting on the beach. It was the opinion of all on board, that she could not have run a quarter of a mile further. The water in the cabin was three feet deep.

It would be vain to attempt to describe all that passed during this season of fearful suspense and confusion. It cannot be correctly described, neither can it be imagined. The sight of 16 or 20 helpless females, some of them with infants in their arms, and all of them more or less terrified, contributed in no small degree, to render the scene truly distressing, and to all by whom it was witnessed.—The alarm and intense anxiety manifested, were fully warranted by the perilous situation in which those on board were placed.—The conduct of the passengers was highly praise-worthy, if we except that of three persons who attempted to throw away the boat, for their own safety, but who were detected in the act, and made to desist.

The passengers remained with the boat all day long, when they were taken off by two rowers, and landed in safety at New-London.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

From the National Eagle.

The people of these U. States, whether called by the names of Whigs or Tories, or by whatever party cognomen they are designated, have the most perfect confidence in the integrity and patriotism of Daniel Webster. The organs of the administration may abuse him, and hold him up to their readers in the most odious colors, drawn with pencils steeped into the very gall and bitterness of their own hearts, but they can never weaken the confidence of the great body of the American people in his integrity. It is to them as unquestionable as the greatness of his talents. Circumstances connected with the aspect of political parties may prevent such a general manifestation of the feelings and sentiments of the people in all sections of the country towards this statesman, as will raise him at once to the first office in their gift, but their confidence is still unabated and unchanged.

Let a storm sweep over the land, threatening to bear down our rights, and endanger the permanence of our glorious Union—and to whom are all eyes directed, from the North, the South, the West, and from that can bear them through with safety? Is it to such a man as Van Buren, or Judge White, or Gen. Harrison? No! Whatever may be the talents and merits of these gentlemen in the estimation of their respective friends, it is doing them no injustice to say that their political course has not been of that character to inspire such general confidence and reliance as to that to which we advert. There is but one man who can do it, and that man is DANIEL WEBSTER. Some statesmen show forth most brilliantly in great emergencies—in times of sudden peril and danger—the talents of others are displayed to best advantage when the tide of affairs flows on in its tranquil course—but here is one who is ready at all times and on all occasions, who if placed at the helm would be able to guide the old ship in calm and troubled waters, and spread out her flag to the sunshine and the breeze—the admiration of the civilized world! We have been led to these observations by perusing a letter in the Boston Atlas, addressed to a gentleman in that city by one of the leading friends of the administration in Georgia.

We agree with the editor of that paper that it is almost without a parallel, that a member of the administration party should express such sentiments of reliance and regard in behalf of one of the foremost leaders of the opposition. That there are thousands of the dominant party, within the wide borders of this country, who feel the same reliance, we never had a doubt, and they would express it, if the shackles of party prejudice could be burst asunder. The writer is speaking of the agitation of the abolition question, and the co-operation which the Northern fanatics meet with from some at the South, who are ostensibly opposed to the proceedings of the anti-slavery Societies. "It has occurred to me," he says, "that your leading men have in their power to do much good. I am no flatterer, but the occasion justifies me in stating that the deserved high standing of Mr. Webster gives him great influence in the Northern section of our country. This is well known at the South, and his sentiments would be received at the South as strong evidence of Northern feeling upon the subject. Under the same justification, I hope I may add that the universal confidence of the American people in his disinterested patriotism and integrity of purpose, would give his action or known sentiments upon this subject a value and effect, that would follow those of perhaps no other American statesman." Nobly said, and nobly merited!

DANIEL WEBSTER.—If all the men who say that Mr. Webster is every way qualified to be the President, and add in the same breath, that he cannot be elected, had honestly endeavored to promote his election, there could have been no difficulty in placing him in that situation.

Population in Great Britain.—According to a statement in the London Quarterly Review, the paupers of Great Britain comprise more than one-sixth part of the whole population! In the United States there is not quite one pauper to eleven hundred and fifty inhabitants; and of this comparatively diminutive number, nearly one half are foreigners.

the members of his afflicted family and a concourse of private friends.

After the public bodies, followed the Polytechnic School, and deputations from the *Academy of Arts, Sciences and Letters*. The porters of the wharf of La Rappe bore a large willow branch, covered with crape and surmounted by wreaths of everlasting, and a flag with the inscription "Vive la Charte! Vive la Liberté! Port de la Paix!" On another "Les Ouvriers des Ports." As the hearse passed the fatal spot where the assassinations were perpetrated, the emotions of the mourners were most painfully apparent.

The King, with the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours and the Prince de Joinville, left the Tuilleries on horseback precisely at 11 o'clock, and crowds awaited his majesty leaving the palace, and lined the bridge, quay, and every part of the town through which he was to pass with his family on their way to the Invalids.

At about half past 11 o'clock, the Queen and the Princesses, reached the Church of the Invalids—and in a few minutes his majesty also arrived, accompanied by the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours, and the Prince de Joinville, and escorted by his staff.

The king entered by the gate on the side of the Place Vauban, which he reached by means of a bridge thrown across the Fosse. On entering under the dome, the King made a turn to the right, and passed before the Peers, by whom he was received with reiterated acclamations of *vive le roi!* which were echoed by the Deputies seated on the left. His majesty then passed before the Corps Diplomatique, by the members of which he was respectfully and cordially saluted as he proceeded towards the throne.

The estrade, which had been disposed under the dome for the reception of the bodies, was decorated with the most tasteful magnificence and brilliantly illuminated. Each side of the avenue leading from the gate to the front of the edifice was ornamented with a succession of obelisks hung with black, and connected together with cypress garlands and tri-colored flags. All the windows were hung with black to the top, and received no light whatever from the outside. Each arcade was lighted by a lustre. The pillars and pilasters near the principal altar were covered over with black crape and velvet, and between the principal altar and the dome to the left, a sort of low estrade had been arranged with seats, cushions, and black velvet *prie dieux* trimmed with silver, for the accommodation of the King and the royal family.

Under the dome had been arranged an immense square estrade with 14 canopies, all disposed at the same point of elevation, and surmounted by a rich canopy of colossal proportions. The architectural ornaments of the dome were veiled by sable draperies, which extended to the height of the galleries, and completely excluded all external light. At the base of the vast cataphage, to which we have just referred, were several enormous candelabra, while the upper part of it was covered with innumerable wax tapers, the whole being illuminated from above by four large sepulchral lamps, and a quantity of lustres and chandeliers.

The name of each of the victims of the atrocious attempt of the 28th was inscribed in letters of silver on each of the sides of the cataphage, around which were stationed a detachment of the 8th Legion of the National Guards and some troops of the line.

At half-past one o'clock the arrival of the funeral procession was announced to his majesty. The biers were placed on the estrade; this part of the ceremony, in which the entire of the fourteen murdered victims were brought, produced an impression of the most awful nature. At half past 2 o'clock, the arch-bishop of Paris, and a number of the clergy, ascended the altar, and chanted the magnificent service of the dead, by Cherubini.

The funeral oration, which produced a deep impression, was delivered by the Abbe Landrieu. The reverend orator dwelt on the noble and brilliant actions which marked the gallant but ill-fated marshal Mortier, and concluded by paying an eloquent and feeling tribute of respect to the memory of his fellow victims.

JUDGMENT OF THE PEERS

In the Case of the Prisoners Implicated in the Disturbances of April 1834.

The court of peers assembled on the 13th, to pronounce sentence on the Lyonsese prisoners implicated in the insurrection of April 1834. Seven of the prisoners have been condemned to transportation for life; 2 to 20 years imprisonment; and the remainder—to various terms of imprisonment, such as one, three, five, seven, ten, and fifteen years. Nine of the prisoners have been acquitted.

The whole of the accused parties belonging to the Lyons division have thus been disposed of, with the exception, however, of the *contumaces*, with regard to whom the procureur general presented a requisitory, on which the peers retired to deliberate. Immediately after judgment had been pronounced, the chief registrar of the court proceeded to the prison of the Luxembourg, and signified their sentences to forty prisoners detained there.—He then went to the prison of St. Pelagie, and executed the same office with regard to nineteen prisoners who were not present.

The Government has decided to send a reinforcement of cavalry to Algiers.—Orders have been dispatched to several regiments for each of them to furnish a detachment of 20 men.

Riots at Berlin.—Serious riots occurred in the Prussian capital on the 3d August, and were repeated on the 16th,



ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG, Pa. September 28, 1835.

Flour in Baltimore \$8.

The examination of the Pupils of the Gettysburg Female Academy, at present under the direction of Miss R. Reynolds, took place on Thursday and Friday last. Much to our regret, other engagements prevented our attendance; but we learn that the examination was highly creditable to Pupils and Instructors.

Our friend CHANDLER, of the U. S. Gazette, has the happy knack of saying more in a few words than any of his brethren can possibly do; and we are not a little amused with his frequent pithy paragraphs. Some of his neighbors could not have said as much in a column as he does in the following "little article," in his paper of Tuesday:

"We see several attempts to bring strongly before the public the following ticket: For President—WM. H. HARRISON. Vice President—JOHN SERGEANT. It is a good ticket, and made upon the true pyramid principle, the principal materials in the basement. The people, however, are to will and to do in the matter."

And why not, friend Chandler, have the whole edifice composed of splendid and durable materials—and not such as "when the wind passeth over them, are gone"? Would it not do to "pick the flint," and try Harry again?

We observe that the Hon. JOHN McLEAN declines being a candidate for the Presidency. There is no doubt he has very good reasons for declining.

Here is another of Chandler's spicy articles, which we relish exceedingly well. It is prepared precisely to our taste.

"We have before us a small volume, republished in New-York and for sale in this city, entitled 'Cobbett's Legacies, containing six letters to the English clergy.' We have not read them; we dislike Cobbett so much, that whenever we have found him asserting opinions which we have held, we have found it necessary to renew inquiries as to the soundness of our views. Coincidence with such a man's creed, is sufficient cause for suspicion."

The Washington Globe in an article respecting the Ohio and Michigan controversy, says:—

"The President's opinion of this controversy has undergone no change. He thinks, as he has thought from the beginning, that the tract of land in dispute had been placed under the jurisdiction of the Territory of Michigan, and that no power but that of Congress can give it to Ohio. He thinks, that if the State of Ohio should by force obstruct the execution of the laws of Michigan within that Territory as established by act of Congress, and if the civil authority of the Territory should be insufficient to ensure the execution of the laws, it will be his duty as soon as this state of things is made known to him, in the legal mode, to issue his proclamation, and if this is not obeyed, to take the ulterior measures required of him by law."

A Country where there are no Women. A correspondent has sent us a description of the Island of Fernandez de Nohorona, in the South Atlantic Ocean, on which he assures us there is not a single female, though the male inhabitants are numerous. He says he touched there, on a recent voyage to Pernambuco. It is inhabited by Portuguese. They must be barbarous wretches.

[Of course—where every inhabitant shaves they must be barbarous.]

Moveable Meeting House.—The anniversary exercises at Oberling College, (Ohio) were held July 1, in the "Big Tent," which will hold from 2 to 3,000 people, and which is to be pitched during August and September, in various parts of the Western Reserve, for public worship where no meeting houses are to be had. On the top is a flag, inscribed "Holiness to the Lord." Mr. Finney, a Professor in the college, gave the tent, and is to preach in it with others.

The Newburyport Herald states on the authority of a letter from Alabama, that the Rev. J. Warren, formerly of Haverhill, Mass. had perished by hanging, under "lynch law," in Louisiana, for the alleged offence of preaching "abolition" to the slaves. The gentleman referred to, pursued his Theological studies at Andover, and graduated at the Institution in that place about the year 1818. He was not from Haverhill, but married in that town a sister of the celebrated Harriet Newell, of missionary memory, and subsequently established himself as a clergyman at the South. Mr. Warren visited this city a few years since, and preached in several of our churches on the subject of slavery. He was an estimable man, and has been guilty of even indirectly fomenting discontent among the slaves, much less of openly preaching to them on the miseries of their condition.

Southampton, Mass. is said to have given birth to twenty-eight clergymen now living.

Bos. Jour.

The high price for slaves at the South is causing the Virginians to send them there in great numbers. A few days since, a gang of 250 way through Lexington, Va. on their way to Mississippi. Several hundred had previously gone.

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Concord, (Franklin county) and its vicinity, without reference to party, was held on the 5th inst. at which Mr. ROBERT MACHRY acted as chairman, and Dr. SAMUEL CRAWFORD and Mr. JOSEPH PUMROY as secretaries. Messrs. Thomas M. McKim, James Wilson, and Henry Brewster reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That for the present, our expression of sentiment be purely and exclusively confined to the gubernatorial contest of the day—passing by the Presidential and other questions, as being entirely separate and distinct from the other, viewing the Presidential question as a subject belonging to another time, and to be considered and discussed at a future day, when the question itself shall have been fully developed, and the candidates brought fairly to view.

Resolved, That in our search after the qualifications of a candidate necessary to fit him for the discharge of the important duties of Chief Magistrate of this commonwealth, our inquiries be not directed to the questions, "is he a Mason, or is he an Anti-Mason, is he a Bank man, or is he an Anti-Bank man." These questions we deem as being of at least minor consequence. The great question with us, is he otherwise a fit personage for the high dignity he would assume: has he shown himself, by his intrinsic merit, and by his indefatigable zeal for the public welfare, worthy of that high trust which is in the hands of a free people to bestow.

Resolved, That having carefully examined and weighed well the claims of each of the three competitors for the distinguished office to which they aspire, we entertain decided preference for GEO. WOLF, as in his administration we think we discern the traces of wisdom and intelligence, and a line of State policy which we consider to be of primary advantage to this commonwealth, and which, if persisted in, will continue to be so to the end of time.

Resolved, That contemplating as we do with feelings of delight, the firm and unwearied perseverance of GEORGE WOLF in the cause of education, we will by no means use our influence, (feeble as it may be) to lure him from the elevated station which he occupies; but rather seeing that measure has diminished his popularity with a certain class of citizens who do not appreciate education, let it urge us to double diligence in his behalf, as we consider it to be the GLORY OF HIS ADMINISTRATION.

Resolved, That entertaining the highest respect for GEORGE WOLF for approving of the act to graduate lands on which money is due and unpaid to the Commonwealth, and esteeming him for the purity of his public and private character, admiring his great talents, and confiding in his sentiments, of which the surest guarantee is shown towards the farmer and the poor in his past life.

Resolved, Therefore, that we will use our individual endeavors for his re-election at the coming general election, believing that in him we have united—firmness, integrity and intelligence, together with the many properties which distinguish the character of a wise and good Governor.

The Plague, which, for so many ages, so much to the injury of hapless, afflicted man, and to the detriment of trade and commerce, was thought contagious, has happily been discovered not to be so.

This awful malady is endemic and not contagious: To a young physician, Dr. Abbott, the world is indebted for this most important and useful discovery; a discovery, the truth of which he ascertained by repeated trials, in which himself and his Assistants incurred great risk. It was on board two Egyptian Ships, the Aboukir and the Jaffa, that Dr. A. was enabled to give those cases of the plague he met with, that treatment which resulted in the most complete success. A more particular account of this interesting fact was a short time since published in the Gazette from our foreign intelligence. Should the plague unfortunately ever visit America, and such an occurrence is not impossible, it will be some comfort to know that it is not contagious.

A Customer Extraordinary.—An old horse which had been "turned out to die," and had, for some days, been perambulating the streets of Jamaica, L. I. in a starving condition, on Tuesday walked deliberately into a bakery in that village, through a front door, and commenced an industrious demolition of the good things on the counter, among which he made sad havoc.

A desirable Widow.—A "Subscriber" up town has poured out to us nearly a sheet full of lamentation over the miseries which he and his family are daily suffering from the annoyances of the female head of a family occupying upper apartments in the same house with himself. In summing up the almost innumerable lights and shadows of her character, he describes her as a woman who "can jump higher, equal lower, talk faster, lick more children, waste more rain water, spill more grease, keep more cats, use more foul words and piratical oaths, and finally, eat more onions and drink more gin, than any other woman within the sound of the City Hall clock, at 2 in the morning." If this woman is not a monster, commend the dissatisfied to Bedlam.

N. Y. Sun.

The Rev. John Holmes Agnew, who lately resigned his Professorship in Newark College, Del. on account of the Lottery granted by the State and accepted by the Trustees, has been chosen Professor of Languages in Marion College, Missouri.—Philadelphia.

MR. CALHOUN.
The editor of the Washington Telegraph publishes a letter which he received from Mr. Calhoun. We subjoin an extract:—

"Since you passed through the South, the excitement in relation to the Northern fanatics has very greatly increased. The indications are that the South will be unanimous in their resistance, and that their resistance will be of the most determined character, even to the extent of disunion, if that should be necessary to arrest the evil. I trust, however, it may be arrested far short of such extremity."

A friend who is an observer of times and seasons has handed us the subjoined notice of the dates in different years, when he began to use fires in his sitting room. It will serve to show the variation of times and seasons.

Year	Month	Day
1824	"	25
1825	"	10
1826	"	17
1827	"	8
1828	"	7
1829	"	11
1830	"	18
1831	"	7
1832	"	16
1833	"	19
1834	"	30
1835	"	15

FRIGHTFUL NEWS FROM SPAIN.
Paris, Aug. 20.—The Journal de Paris contains the following frightful intelligence from Spain:—

"The news from Spain is more and more afflicting. At Malaga, and on different points, new popular movements have taken place to the cry of—Death to the monks! Death to the nobles! Death to the rich! Liberty for ever!

At Tarragona the lieutenant and major of the place were strangled. Valencia has also been the theatre of deplorable excesses.

At Barcelona the proclamations become more numerous. They call the inhabitants to arms to exterminate the Carlists and sustain the popular movement.

YALE COLLEGE, Sept. 21.
Halley's Comet.—The comet has increased so much in magnitude and brightness as to be visible in ordinary hand telescopes, or spy glasses. This morning, at one o'clock, its position was about two degrees to the left of Kappa Aurigæ. Tomorrow morning, if the sky is clear, it may be looked for in the northeast, nearly in a line joining the planet Jupiter and the star Capella, a little below the centre of the line. It will probably soon be faintly visible to the naked eye, and may perhaps even now be discerned by a practised observer.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hiner, Mr. John Myers, of this Borough, to Miss Margaret Troxell, of Emmitsburg, Md.

On the same day by the Rev. Mr. McLean, Mr. John B. Houghton, of Mount Pleasant township, to Miss Maria Lott, daughter of Mr. Cornelius Lott, of Mountjoy township. On Thursday evening last, Mr. Daniel Gilbert, of this borough, to Miss Emma Rice, of Frederick, Md.

On the 24th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Gottwald, Mr. Andrew Kuhns, of this county, to Miss Maria Rocky, of Cumberland county.

AN APPRENTICE
TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS,
Is wanted at this Office immediately.

BARGAINS.

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE ARNOLD

HAS just received, and now offers for sale, as large and well selected a stock of FRESH GOODS, as has ever been offered to the Public in this place. His Stock consists, in part, of Fine and superfine Cloths, all colors, Milled Cassimeres, plain, striped, plaid and corded, Fine and superfine Cassinets, Satinets and Cordes, Beaverteen, Mole skins and Petershams, Merino, silk and common Vestings, 3-4, 4-4 and 6-4 English and French Merinos, Oil and common 3-4 and 4-4 Clintz, Calicoes and Gingham, Merino, Thibet wool, Cashmere, and Silk Shawls, Merino, Thibet wool, Cashmere, Silk and Gauze Dress Handkerchiefs, Italian Luteatings, Plaid and plain Gros de Naps, Fur Capes, Cravats, Boas, Chincheilla and Fur Caps, &c. &c. with almost every article in the

DRY GOOD LINE.

ALSO—

A LARGE STOCK OF

HARDWARE.

Bar Iron, Steel, Sheet & Strap Iron, Hollow-ware, and CASTINGS.

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF FRESH

GROCERIES, Queensware, Woodware, &c.

Country Merchants can be supplied with NAILS by the ton at City prices. The Public are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. Gettysburg, Sept. 28.

OUT LOTS FOR SALE.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 27th day of October next, on the premises,

11 OUT LOTS, situate near the Borough of Gettysburg, on the Emmitsburg road, containing from 3 to 29 acres each. On one of the Lots, containing 29 Acres and 150 Perches, is a Log Dwelling-house, Brick Barn, Orchard, and a spring of water.

Also—at the same time,

A LOT, containing 4 Acres and 99 Perches, on the Millerstown road, adjoining the Seminary, on which is a small Frame Dwelling-house and Stable, and well of water.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

J. B. McPHERSON, Cashier.

Sept. 28.

A Plot of the Lots can be seen at the Bank.

FOR RENT.

BY WAY OF PUBLIC VENDUE

Will be Rented at Public Sale, on Saturday the 10th day of October next, at 1 o'clock, p. m. on the premises,

The Valuable Plantation of the late JACOB SHANK, deceased, situate in Reading township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Dardorf, Brough and others, containing 180 ACRES. 180 Acres are clear, and a sufficient quantity of Meadow. The place is in good cultivation and repair, and will be Rented for one year, commencing on the 1st of April, 1836.

MICHAEL BUCHER, JACOB MAUS, Administrators with the will annexed.

Sept. 21.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have been appointed, by the Court, Auditors to settle and adjust the rates and proportions due and payable to the Creditors of SAMUEL RODE, late of Franklin township, Adams county; and will meet for that purpose, at the house of Joseph Bismeyer, in Mummaburg, on Saturday the 17th of October next, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

DAVID WILIS, DAVID BEECHER, ALEX'R CALDWELL.

Sept. 7.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Monday the 23rd day of Nov. next, for hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL MOTTER.

Sept. 14.

THE Editors of the York Gazette, Baltimore Gazette, Bedford Gazette, Somerset Whig, Franklin Repository, and Westmoreland Argus, will publish the above three times, and charge this Office.

NOTICE.

My Wife, Mary Steiner, having left my bed and board without any just cause, this is to give notice that I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

HENRY STEINOUR.

Sept. 15, 1835.

The Eunuch's Confession, or Scripture Views of the Sonship of Jesus Christ.

THIS is the best biblical exposition of this vitally important doctrine known to

C. G. McLEAN.

June 12th, 1835.

Sold at the Apothecary & Book Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 6.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of PHILIP FEHL, late of Hamiltonian township, deceased, are desired to call and discharge the same without delay. And those who have any claims against said Estate, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The Executor resides in Mepallen township.

GEORGE FEHL, Ex'r.

Aug. 31.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Court Referees to settle and adjust the disputed items in the account of Wm. Cownover, one of the Administrators of John Cownover, deceased, and also to settle and adjust the amount and ascertain the advancements made to the heirs of said deceased, will meet for that purpose, at the house of Wm. McClellan, in Gettysburg, on Friday the 20th of November

Public Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises on Saturday the 17th of October next, the following property, late the Estate of ISAAC WATTS deceased, viz:

A FARM.

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lands of Abraham Plank, Geo. Troxell, John Hershey and others, containing

218 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected a two-story

LOG KITCHEN, Double Log Barn, Wagon-shed, Corn-crib and other necessary buildings, with two wells of water at the house. About 150 Acres cleared, 30 Acres in Meadow, and the residue excellent TIMBER LAND.—There is also a

good ORCHARD of choice Fruit on the Farm.

Persons desirous of purchasing the Farm, can be shown the same by calling on the Subscriber.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m. when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

ANDREW HEINTZLEMAN, Administrator de bono non.

Sept. 14.

VALUABLE FARM.

In Carroll's Tract, FOR SALE

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Adams County, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 10th day of October next, on the premises, the

Valuable FARM, Late the Estate of SAMUEL WATKINS, Esq. deceased, situated in Carroll's Tract, Hamiltonian township, Adams county, Pa. containing about

320 ACRES

—of which above 300 are first rate Limestone Land—and the balance is excellent Timber.

THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE A good two-story

Stone Dwelling HOUSE, large Stone Barn, Wagon-shed, corn-crib, Spring-house over a running spring near the dwelling; a good Orchard with 150

bearing Fruit Trees, with a good well of water near the house, with a pump in it. About 20 Acres are in good Meadow, and so much more may be made as desirable. Nearly all the trees are well watered. An independent title will be given. The terms will be cash, half in hand, and the balance in equal annual payments.

Sale will commence at 11 o'clock, a. m. when attendance will be given by

JOHN MARSHALL, JOHN WITHEROW, Administrators.

Sept. 14.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shown the same on application to either of the Administrators.

York Gazette, English and German, Lancaster Journal, and Bear's German paper, insert four times, m. c. & ch. Sent.

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, and Alias Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and made directed, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 9th day of October next, at 2 o'clock, p. m. on the premises, the following Real Estate, viz:

The Undivided Third Part of A Tract of Land,

situated in Reading township, Adams county, Pa. containing 100 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Daniel Myers, Jr. John Baker and others, on which are erected a two-story

Log Dwelling-house, Log Stable, and spring of water near the door, and a small Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Jacob Moses & Tobias Starry.

ALSO—

On Saturday the 10th of October next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

A Tract of Land,

situated in Germany township, Adams county, Pa. containing 807 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Joseph Shorb, Henry Miller and others, on which are erected a

Stone Grist-Mill, Log Clover-Mill, and Saw-Mill; a one and a half story Stone Dwelling-house, Stone Wash-house, Bank Barn, a well of water near the door, an excellent Orchard, and a large quantity of Meadow. Seized and taken in Execution as the Estate of James Starry.

On the same day, and at the same place,

A Tract of Land,

situated in Germany township, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lands of Jacob Under, Thomas Willet and others, containing 53 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one and a half story

Log Dwelling-house, Double Log Barn, a Log Spring-house, with a good spring of water near the door, and a small Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Peter Brown.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg.

Sept. 21, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE account of C. F. Keener and Jacob Eyster, Trustees of SAMUEL WRIGHT's estate of Menallen township, is filed in the Probate Office of Adams county, and will be presented at the Court on Tuesday the 29th day of September next, for confirmation and allowance.

GEO. ZIEGLER, Prothy.

Aug. 24.

NOTICE.

THE account of C. F. Keener, one of the Trustees of DANIEL MERRICK, of Menallen township, is filed in the office of the Probate of Adams county, and will be presented at a Court to be held on Tuesday the 29th day of September next, for confirmation and allowance.

GEORGE ZIEGLER, Prothy.

Aug. 24.

Notice is hereby Given.

TO all Legators and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 29th day of September next, viz:

The account of Thomas Wierman, one of the Executors of the estate of John McGraw, deceased.

The account of George Guter, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Conrad, deceased.

The account of Josiah Ferree, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Ferree, deceased.

The account of Josiah Ferree, Administrator of the estate of Mary Ferree, deceased.

The account of Henry Spangler, Administrator of the estate of Peter Spangler, deceased.

The account of John Emlet, Guardian of Samuel Joseph and Mary Ann Stombaugh.

The account of John Weldy and Henry Wurtz, Guardians of the minor children of Jacob Thomas, deceased.

The account of Daniel Myers, Administrator of the estate of Jonas Duskey, deceased.

The account of Abraham King, one of the Executors of the estate of Wm. Walter, deceased.

The account of C. F. Keener, Guardian of Eliza Jane and Maria Ann Adams.

The account of Henry Gitt, Joseph Gitt, and Frederick Baugher, administrators of the estate of George Baugher, deceased.

The account of Abraham Lichtenwalter, one of the Executors of the estate of Christian Benner, deceased.

The account of William McClellan & Robert Smith, Executors of the estate of John Kline, deceased.

The further account of Jacob Cassatt, Administrator of the estate of John McCaughy, Esq. deceased.

The account of Jacob Kellar, Esq. Administrator of the estate of Moses Topper, deceased.

The account of Jacob Kellar, Esq. Administrator of the estate of Moses Topper, deceased, who was the Administrator of the estate of Christian Topper, deceased.

The account of John Marshall, Administrator of the estate of Peter Marshall, deceased.

THOS. C. MILLER, Reg'r.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 24.

TRUSTEES' NOTICE.

BORIS FAHNESTOCK, of Menallen township, Adams county, Pa. executed a Deed of Trust to the subscribers, in trust for his Creditors, dated the 7th day of August inst. in which said Deed of Trust the said Boris Fahnestock conveyed his Real and certain of his Personal Property in trust as aforesaid. The Trustees hereby give notice to all those having claims against the said Fahnestock, to make known the nature and amount of such claims, properly authenticated, and to take advantage (if they think proper) of a condition or clause in the Deed of Trust, preferring such Creditors as are willing to release on or before the 1st day of May next. And all those Creditors who have not released their claims by that time, will be last paid.

All those who are indebted will please make settlement as soon as possible, to enable the Trustees to make a speedy settlement of the Estate.

C. F. KEENER, Trust's.

WILLIAM REX, Trust's.

Menallen township, Aug. 24.

REPUBLIC OF LETTERS.

This work will in future be edited by Mrs. A. H. NICHOLAS, who will receive the aid and advice of WASHINGTON IRVING, EDWARD EVERETT, JULIAN C. VERPLANCE, CHARLES F. HOFFMAN, making the necessary selections for it.

New York, June 15.

THE LADY'S BOOK.

A Repository for Music, Engraving, Wood Cuts, Poetry, and Prose, By the most celebrated Authors, PUBLISHED AT \$3 PER ANNUM.

BY L. H. GODET.

Admission Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila.

O'NEILL'S INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM. For Sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER, where certificates of cures can be seen.

March 25.

Orphans' Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 3d day of October next,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of A. Smith, A. Carrigan, C. Smith and others, containing 9 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a 1 1/2 Story Log

Dwelling House,

with a Double Log Stable and Barn, with a Well of never-failing water near the door, and a sufficient quantity of Meadow.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOHN O'NEILL, Adm'r.

By the Court,

T. C. MILLER, Clerk.

Sept. 14.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale his FARM, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, 8 miles from Gettysburg, containing

138 ACRES

OF PATENTED LAND.

THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE A

good two-story

Stone HOUSE,

large Log Barn, an excellent

well of water, and TWO good

Orchards,

one young, the other old;

a sufficient quantity of Timber; there is running water through the farm.

As the subscriber is determined to sell, he will give his Farm on the most accommodating terms, both as to price and terms of payment.

If not disposed of at Private Sale before Saturday the 17th day of October next, it will be offered at Public Sale, on said day, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises.

FRANCIS LEAS.

Littlestown, Sept. 7.

WINDOW GLASS.

THE Subscriber has received from Pittsburgh, and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of WINDOW GLASS, which he will sell at the Manufacturer's Prices, including Freight. He now has on hand 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, 12-16, and 12-18. Retailers of the article are respectfully invited to call.

CHARLES F. HIMES.

Sept. 14.

TRUSSES.—Hull's Improved Patent Trusses, and Common do. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

May 26.

Lancaster Glue.

THE best quality of the above article for sale at the Drug and Book-store

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 2.

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five—before DANIEL DEKKEE, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned,

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule, On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JOHN ALBERT,

deceased, to wit: Jacob, Cyrus, (the petitioner,) Conrad, Eliud, George, (who is yet in his minority, under the guardianship of Thomas Stephens,) Elizabeth, Martha, Lydia, Mary, (which last two minors have for their guardian George Deardorff,) and Juliana, (also a minor, whose guardian is Thomas Stephens,) to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on Tuesday the 29th of September next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

THOS. C. MILLER, Clerk.

Aug. 31.

DE LA MONTERAT'S INDIAN SPECIFIC.

THIS valuable Medicine is highly recommended to the public, as being a safe and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and Diseases of Breast and Lungs, &c. A direction and certificates will accompany each bottle of Specific.

RUSH'S & CHAPMAN'S

Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

These Pills are extensively known, as being an effectual remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion.

The above Medicines are for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Jan. 5.

DOCTOR HENRY DEKKEE'S

Celebrated & Infalible Worm-destroying Syrup,

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 20.

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

ARNDT'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY.

Translated from the German, by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evang. Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa., for sale by the dozen or single copy, at the Book-store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE.

AFTER returning their hearty thanks to the public, for the patronage, with which they have been favored, take the present opportunity of stating, that reports have been industriously circulated to their prejudice, that overtures had been successfully made to several of the stockholders west of the mountains, by agents of certain other lines, to detach them from their eastern partners; it is with pleasure the proprietors assure the public, that all such attempts have been treated with the scorn they merited. The line throughout is faithfully and well conducted, and if we are to judge by the report of hundreds who have travelled in the line, to the entire satisfaction of the public.

The stockholders are perfectly content with their present share of business, and pleased with their prospects. The line is doing well, and as long as the public show approbation of their exertions, by an increased patronage, the partners can have, collectively or individually, no cause of dissatisfaction.

OSBORNE, DAVIS, KIRK & SCHOLFIELD.

Aug. 3, 1835.

WOOL: WOOL!!

THE highest price given for good clean WOOL, at the Store of

MILLER & WITHEROW.

Gettysburg, May 18.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber, having recently returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, in addition to his stock of Dry Goods, &c. has opened, in part of his Establishment, a General Assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, Which have been selected with much care, and in many instances, made according to his order. He has also made arrangements at home to have any orders made in the best workman-like manner, so as to be enabled to meet the various applications of the Public; for the latter of which he considers himself responsible. The Stock will consist of the following, to wit:

Gentlemen's Calf Boots, (best quality.)

" Morocco do. do. do.

" Seal do. (sewed & pegged.)

" Calf and Coarse Brogues,

" Do. Shoes, (regularly made.)

" Do. do. (pegged.)

" Seal do. and Brogues,

" Pumps, Seal, Morocco & Calf, (spring & dancing)

" Slippers, plain and colored,

" Ladies' Seal Boots,

" Gaiter do.

" Seal Slippers,

" Monroe do.

" Prunella, (various qualities and prices.)

Also a general assortment of Boys, Misses, and Infants' Boots & Shoes, &c. The Public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

CHARLES F. HIMES.

Sept. 14.

TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH CORNS.

THE celebrated ALBION CORN PLASTER affords instant relief, and at the same time dissolves and draws the Corn out by the roots, without the least pain.

CERTIFICATE.—"To those afflicted with Corns on their feet. I do certify, that I have used the Albion Corn Plaster, with complete success. Before I had used one box, it completely cured a corn which had troubled me for many years. I make this public for the benefit of those afflicted with that painful complaint."

WM. SHAW

Flushing, L. I. Feb. 25.

Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Pills, FOR FEMALES.

THEY purify the Blood, quicken its circulation, assist the suspended operations of nature, and are a general remedy for the prevailing complaints among the female part of society. The Pills are particularly efficacious in the Green Sickness, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Short Breath, Sinking of the Spirits, Dejection and disinclination to exercise and society. Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy, when they must not be taken—neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits. Price \$1 50 a box.

ALSO—THE CELEBRATED Cambria Tooth-Ache Pills,

Which give immediate relief, without the least injury to the Teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies known for this complaint. Price 50 cents a box.

None are genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper, by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. Conway. For sale at his Counting Room, over No. 99, Court-street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist & Apothecary.

Gettysburg, May 26.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL PATTERSON, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts, on or before the 1st of October next. And those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement.

The Executor resides in Cumberland township.

JAS. M'ALLISTER, Jr. Ex'r.

Aug. 17.

JAMES COOPER, Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in Chambersburg street, a few doors east of Mr. Forry's Tavern.

Gettysburg, June 9.

MINERAL WATER,

PREPARED in Stone-ware Vessels, kept constantly at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

June 8.

NEW BOOKS.

THE following new Works just received and for sale at the Book Store of the Subscriber:

Gutzlaff's History of China,

History of the Inquisition,

Abbott's Young Christian,

" Mother at Home,

" Corner Stone,

Six Months in a Convent,

Answer to Six Months in a Convent,

Barnes' Notes on Gospels, Acts and Romans,

Dr. Schumacher's Popular Theology, second edition,

Henry and Antonio,

Steward on Hebrews,

Watson's Theological Dictionary,

Harper's Family, Theological and Classical Library complete.

—ALSO—

Henry's, Scott's, and Clark's Commentaries on the Old and New Testaments; together with a large and general assortment of Theological and Miscellaneous Works, also Bibles and Testaments of every description, fancy and common binding, and Stationery of every description.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

June 8.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just returned from the City with a

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

Also, a Large & General Assortment of

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,

PAINT BRUSHES,

GROCERIES, &c.

And a handsome selection of

BOOKS.

All which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 1.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

C. F. HIMES

WOULD respectfully give notice to the public, that he is now prepared to supply Country Teachers and Retailers of Books with EMERSON'S READER and ARITHMETIC at wholesale prices, as also with a general assortment of other SCHOOL BOOKS.

Sept. 14.

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

Classical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books,

Also, BLANK BOOKS of every kind, and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, Slates, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26.

CHURCH HARMONY.

A Pocket Volume of Sacred Music, by Henry Smith, third edition, enlarged and improved, for sale by the dozen or single copy, at publisher's prices.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26.

NOTICE.

By whom orders for the above work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Flax Seed Wanted.

THE highest price in Cash will be given for GOOD FLAX SEED.

S. H. BUEHLER.

July 27.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL PATTERSON, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts, on or before the 1st of October next. And those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement.

The Executor resides in Cumberland township.

JAS. M'ALLISTER, Jr. Ex'r.

Aug. 17.

JAMES COOPER, Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in Chambersburg street, a few doors east of Mr. Forry's Tavern.

Gettysburg, June 9.

MINERAL WATER,

PREPARED in Stone-ware Vessels, kept constantly at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

June 8.

NEW BOOKS.

THE following new Works just received and for sale at the Book Store of the Subscriber:

Gutzlaff's History of China,

History of the Inquisition,